

A REVIEW
of the Second Battalion
PRINCESS PATRICIA'S
CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY

by

BRIGADIER A. HAMILTON GAULT

DSO ED CD

FOUNDER OF THE REGIMENT

and

HONORARY COLONEL

AT THE CEREMONY OF

TROOPING THE COLOUR



The Hamilton Gault Barracks

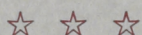
Griesbach, Alberta

Saturday, June Seventh

Nineteen Hundred and
Fifty-Eight

NOTICE TO SPECTATORS

Today the Second Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, Troops the Colour for the first time at Griesbach. All ranks take great pleasure in extending a sincere welcome to you on this occasion.

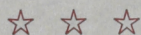


Spectators are requested to stand on the following occasions:

- (a) On the arrival of the Guest of Honour,
- (b) During General Salutes,
- (c) Each time the Colour passes the Reviewing Stand.

All ranks in uniform will salute:

- (a) Each time the Colour passes,
- (b) When the General Salute is played.



A Summary Of Regimental History

On the eve of the outbreak of World War I, A. Hamilton Gault of Montreal proposed the formation of a Regiment and offered to contribute 100,000 Dollars to assist in equipping it. The Canadian Government accepted the offer on the 6th of August 1914, and two days later formal approval was given by the War Office. Her Royal Highness Princess Patricia of Connaught, the daughter of Canada's Governor General, kindly consented to give her name to the Regiment — Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

Mobilization was completed by the 18th of August 1914 and after a short stay in England, the Regiment was in action in France on the 24th of December 1914 as a part of 27 British Division. Remaining under British command until December 1915, the Regiment took part in many famous battles, the foremost of which was probably the Battle of Frezenberg, 8 May 1915.

The Regiment has the distinction of being the only Canadian Unit to serve in a theatre of operations in 1914 and of being the only Unit of the British Army to carry their colour into every engagement in that war. This Colour, now known as the Rig-A-Dam-Doo, was made by Princess Patricia personally and was presented to the Regiment immediately before sailing for overseas duty.

The Regiment was selected after World War I as one of the three Infantry Units of the Canadian Permanent Force.

On 1 September 1939 the Unit was brought up to full strength and sailed for England with 1 Canadian Infantry Division in December of the same year. It spent three years in England before sailing to join the British Army for the invasion in Sicily. The Battalion first went into action at Leonforte 22nd July 1943. The unit took part in many famous battles in Italy and ended the war with First Canadian Army in Holland.

After the German surrender the Second Battalion was mobilized for Service in the Far East, but because of the Japanese capitulation it never left Canada. Also because of the Japanese surrender the First Battalion was demobilized and the Second became a unit in the post war army to be known simply as Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

When the Korean conflict broke out in 1950, the Regiment expanded to three Battalions. The Second Battalion sailed for Korea as Canada's contribution to the United Nations Force in November of that year. It was joined by the remainder of the 25 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group in May 1951. During the year in Korea, the 2nd Patricia's gained the unique distinction of being the first and only Canadian unit to win a United States Presidential Unit Citation for their stand against the Chinese 25 April 1951 at Kapyong. Of this General James A. Van Fleet, Commander of the Eighth Army in Korea, had this to say:

"On April 22 — my eighth day in Korea — the attack came. Soon we were involved in what still ranks as the biggest battle of the Korean war. We took some heavy losses. The First Battalion of the Gloucester Regiment, with the 170th Heavy Mortars attached, volunteered to try to hold a critical hill instead of withdrawing, and lost all but 42 of its 500 men in perhaps the outstanding example of unit bravery in modern warfare. Farther to the East in the Kapyong area an Australian battalion and the Second Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry stopped a deep Red penetration. The courageous example of these three units was so inspiring that I immediately awarded the unit citation to them and incidentally broke protocol by not getting a prior clearance from their governments.

"Our Golden Line held. Seoul was saved. Our Army had its first real victory over the Chinese Reds. The people of the Republic of Korea, after so many terrible defeats, finally were inspired with the hope of victory."

Late in 1951 the First Battalion relieved the Second and the Second returned to Canada to take up the Mobile Striking Force role. The Third Battalion relieved the First Battalion after a year and on its return to Canada was redesignated as the Second Battalion, Canadian Guards.

In the autumn of 1953 Second Battalion was sent to Germany as part of a Canadian NATO Force and the First assumed the Mobile Strike Force role in Canada. In the autumn of 1955 First and Second Battalions exchanged tasks.

On the re-organization of the Canadian Militia in October 1954 the Loyal Edmonton Regiment became affiliated with PPCLI as the Third Battalion thus bringing together two famous regiments which had fought side by side in two world wars.

In January 1956 the Regimental Depot, which was formed in 1953, moved from Calgary to the Prince of Wales Armouries in Edmonton. During the summer of 1957 the new barracks at Griesbach were completed as the Home Station of the Regiment and the Depot and the Second Battalion moved there. In December 1957 authority was granted to name the new Home Station "The Hamilton Gault Barracks" in honour of our Founder and Honorary Colonel.

At the present time the First Battalion is stationed at Work Point Barracks, Esquimalt, B.C. and Second Battalion is carrying on the duties of an airborne unit of the Mobile Strike Force in the defence of Canada.



The Lady Patricia Ramsay CI CD

Colonel-in-Chief

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

Battle Honours

FIRST WORLD WAR

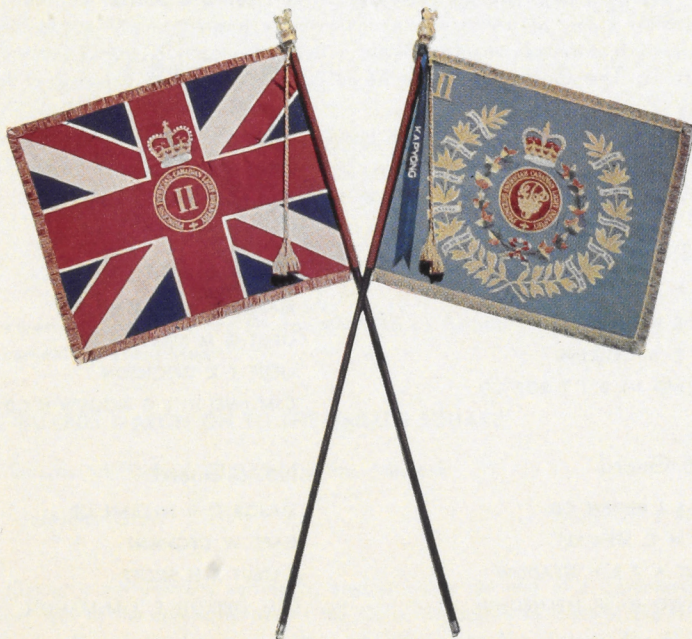
Ypres, 1915, 1917
 Frezenberg
 Bellewaarde
 Mount Sorrel
 Somme, 1916
 Flers-Courcelette
 Ancre Heights
 Arras, 1917, 1918
 Vimy, 1917
 Arleux
 Hill 70
 Passchendaele
 Amiens
 Scarpe, 1918
 Hindenburg Line
 Canal du Nord
 Pursuit to Mons
 France and Flanders, 1914-1918



SECOND WORLD WAR

Landing in Sicily
 Leonforte
 Agira
 Sicily, 1943
 The Moro
 Liri Valley
 Hitler Line
 Gothic Line
 Rimini Line
 San Fortunato
 Savio Bridgehead
 Naviglio Canal
 Fosso Munio
 Granarolo
 Italy, 1943-1945
 Appeldoorn
 North-West Europe, 1945

NOTE: The Regiment is eligible for Korean battle honours, these will be awarded soon.



The Colours of Second Battalion

Presented by The Colonel-in-Chief, The Lady Patricia Ramsay CI CD
 at Calgary, Alberta, 11 September 1953

On Parade

Commanding Officer

LIEUTENANT COLONEL V R SCHJELDERUP DSO MC CD

Adjutant

CAPTAIN G M FINDLAY

Regimental Sergeant-Major

WO I J C COUTTS

Director of Music

CAPT F M McLEOD CD

Drum Majors

DRUM MAJOR W A TAYLOR

STAFF SGT E SMITH

Warrant Officer In Charge
of The Colour

QMSI (WO II) D H ACTON CD

Ensign For The Colour

2 LIEUT D C JONES

Escort To The Colour

MAJOR L W BASHAM

LIEUT H N P QUICK

CSM (WO II) F CARRIERE CD

No. 2 Guard

MAJOR J H MEISNER CD

LIEUT J L BURCH

LIEUT D ARDELIAN

CSM (WO II) A J RUDD CD

No. 3 Guard

CAPT A H CONSTANT

LIEUT R P SMITH

LIEUT P W COLLINS

CSM (WO II) D I T ROE CD

No. 4 Guard

MAJOR O R BROWNE CD

LIEUT G M KIRBY

LIEUT T K CRICHTON

CSM (WO II) L G GOODWIN CD

No. 5 Guard

CAPT J J REGAN CD

LIEUT M C STEWART

2 LIEUT A J R H NEADOW

CSM (WO II) M MELNECHUK

No. 6 Guard

MAJOR C D McLEAN CD

CAPT W DECHANT

2 LIEUT R H SCOTT

CSM (WO II) E J McMAHON

Aide-de-Camp to the Honorary Colonel

LIEUT P A H DUPILLE

Trooping The Colour

A historical summary and outline of the Ceremony

The origin of the ceremony "Trooping the Colour" dates back to the 17th century. It was the custom for different Infantry Regiments to be distinguished by a particular colour. The facing of each man's uniform and the colour or banner carried by each regiment was of the same colour. This served to identify the man, while the colour itself was used as a rallying point in battle. It was important, then, that each man learned to know and recognize his Regiment's Colour so that he could follow it in battle. The Colour was therefore trooped or paraded through the ranks so every man could see it. The Regimental Colour, then, had a definite role in battle for it moved to ensure that the regiment did not become separated. About it the entire battle moved: as the Colour went forward so the men advanced; as it stood so the unit stood. The capture of the Colour was more than a mere disgrace, its loss usually meant defeat in battle for, without this central pivot, the unit soon broke up. The Colour was therefore carefully guarded and on most occasions had its own escort to protect it.

On the Regimental Colour are embroidered the names of the battles in which the unit has fought. The Colour therefore reminds the men of the past history and traditions of the Regiment. It becomes more than a rallying point: it is a symbol of the Regiment's past achievements and victories. As such a symbol the Regimental Colour is the most prized possession of any regiment. It is saluted by all soldiers and always moves under an armed guard.

From these traditions built up over a good many years comes today's ceremony of "Trooping the Colour".

The ceremony opens with the Guards marching on parade under command of the Regimental Sergeant-Major.

THE GUARDS MARCH ON TO THE PARADE SQUARE

The Guards are formed into line by the Adjutant.

"Jackson's Greys" - - - - - Drums of 2 PPCLI

The Colour is not normally carried by anyone below the rank of a Commissioned Officer, but as the ceremony begins the Colour is posted in front of the left of the line of Guards in charge of a Warrant Officer and two sentries. The Guards are drawn up without their Officers. The object in both cases is to show that the Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men are so trusted that the responsibility of guarding such a revered emblem can be safely left to them.

The Escort for the Colour is on the right of the line of Guards. The right has been a post of honour ever since the Roman Legionaires wore their shields on their left arms, their right being exposed and, accordingly only the bravest were posted on the right.

The Warrant Officers who have been commanding Guards now assemble on the saluting base. This is a relic of the days when they were so collected together in order to draw lots for their guards, to receive the password and any other necessary orders.

WARRANT OFFICERS MOVE TO SALUTING BASE

"Marching By" - - - - - Drums of 2 PPCLI

The Drums then beat the "Assembly" which is the signal for the Officers to move to a position in front of the saluting base.

THE ASSEMBLY - OFFICERS FALL IN

"Sousa Medley" - - - - - Drums of 2 PPCLI

The Adjutant hands over the parade to the Commanding Officer, who posts the Officers and Warrant Officers in front of their Guards.

The Officers and Warrant Officers march in slow time to their Guards.

This particular movement is believed to have been introduced by the Duke of Cumberland about the year 1740, as a test to ensure that they were sober enough to perform guard duties.

OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS JOIN THEIR GUARDS

"Land of Hope and Glory" - - - - - Band of the LdSH (RC)

The Guest of Honour arrives and receives a General Salute.

GENERAL SALUTE - - - - - Band of the LdSH (RC)

The Commanding Officer then presents himself to the Guest of Honour and requests permission to "Troop the Colour". Having received permission the Commanding Officer returns to his position on parade and gives the order "Troop".

The first honour to be paid to the Colour is by the Band and Drums, who play a slow march from the right to the left of the line and return to their original position playing a quick march.

BAND AND DRUMS

Slow time

"The Colours" - - - - - Band and Drums

Quick time

"Kapyong" - - - - - Band and Drums

A drummer then beats the "Drummer's Call" as a signal for the Major of the Escort for the Colour to hand over command to his Lieutenant.

The Escort for the Colour with the Band and Drums then marches across the front of the parade to receive the Colour.

ESCORT MOVES FORWARD TO RECEIVE THE COLOUR

"British Grenadiers" - - - - - Band and Drums

The Escort halts facing the Colour and the Regimental Sergeant-Major, the representative of the Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Regiment, takes the Colour, and hands it to the Ensign.

The Colour is received by the Escort with full military honours. Arms are presented, the Regimental Sergeant-Major salutes with his sword, the only time he ever does. The Escort with its arms at the "present" is not in a position to protect the Colour; therefore Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers on each flank turn outwards and "port arms" ready to protect it.

ESCORT SALUTES THE COLOUR

"The Rig-A-Dam-Doo" - - - - - Band and Drums

It will be noted that when going to receive the Colour the Escort is referred to as "Escort for the Colour", but after receiving it the Escort becomes "Escort to the Colour".

The Escort with the Colour now marches back to its original position on the right of the line, the Colour passing in front of the ranks and the Escort filing through the ranks of the Guards. Arms are presented and every man has an opportunity of seeing the Colour and paying homage to it. As the Escort reaches its post on the right, the Major resumes command.

TROOPING THE COLOUR DOWN THE RANKS

"The Garb of Old Gaul" - - - - - Band and Drums

The ceremony continues with the Colour and the Guards marching past in slow and quick time.

MARCH PAST

Slow time

"Men of Harlech, By Land and Sea, Duke of York" - Band and Drums

Quick time

"PPCLI Regimental March" - - - - - Band and Drums

The PPCLI Regimental March is a medley of three famous World War I songs: "Has anyone seen the Colonel", "It's a long way to Tipperary", and "Made-moiselle from Armentieres".

After marching by in quick time the Guards return to the Inspection line.

The Colour party moves from the right of the line to a position in front of the Reviewing Stand and the Guards advance in Review Order.

ADVANCE IN REVIEW ORDER

"British Grenadiers" - - - - - Band and Drums

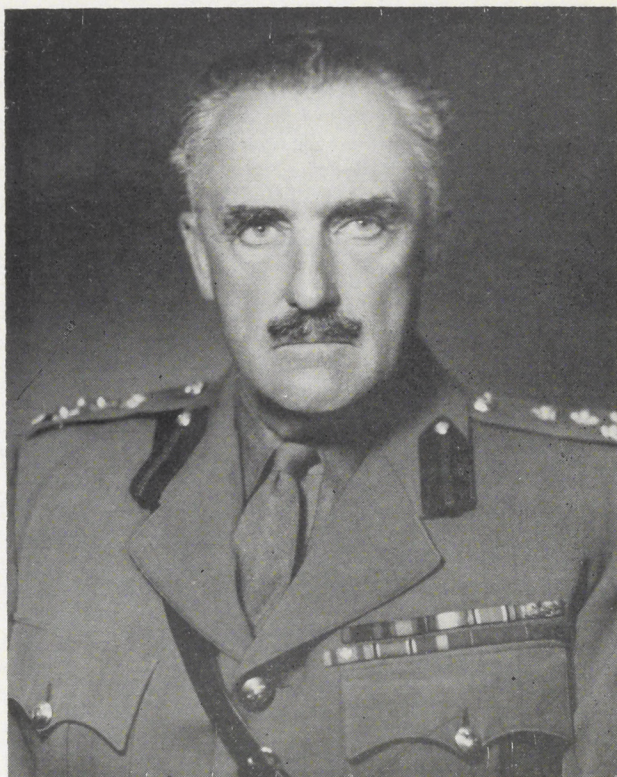
GENERAL SALUTE - - - - - Band and Drums

The Commanding Officer then requests the Guest of Honour to address the Battalion after which he requests permission to march off.

MARCH OFF

The Guards retire to the Inspection line, form three ranks and march off the Parade Square, paying a final compliment.

"Standard of St. George" - - - - - Band and Drums



BRIGADIER A. HAMILTON GAULT DSO ED CD

Founder of The Regiment and Honorary Colonel

